# CONGRESSMAN KING'S REPLY TO LANDIS.

Strong Defense of Utah and the Agricultural College.

count of the spirited defense of Utah and its Agricultural College by Consman King against the attack of Landis of Indiana. We therefore Mr. Landrs of Hestand. We therefore take the following from the Congrestional Record of Jan. 30. After Mr. King had made some preliminary re-

New, Mr. Chairman, just a few words New, Mr. Chairman, Just a few words
of the amendment itself and the
prompting its introduction.
one prompting its introduction.
one standpoint I am not opposed
of amendment, but it has every apince of not having been offered in
takin. Why did not the commitnce of not having been onered in akh. Why did not the commit-inde it in the bill which they if Why defer this question unthe last page of an important apportation bill which relates to agrilate? Who proposed it? What inlate? Who proposed it? What inlates are behind it? Why did not ommittee examine into the ques-nvolved in this amendment, and those who are familiar with mit these who are familiar with and her people to be heard?

Malsworth. The committee did offer the amendment. It was ofthe gentleman from Indiana

Mr. king. I am glad to know that this Mr. king. I am glad to know that this proposition did not emanate from the agricultural committee. However, my special are still pertinent. Why was his matter precipitated upon the House in this summary, and the propositions. his summary and unceremonious ier! If any member had complaint sinst the manner in which the Agri-ural College of Utah was conducted, he spropriate committee to the evils which he supposed existed, with a view having the necessary investigation

Before members are called upon to Before members are called upon to you to interfere with matters which, by legislation of Congress, have been left exclusively and unrestrictedly to the States there should be some good and sufficient reason. Personally, as I have said, I care but little about this proposed legislation. It is the manner have said. I care but little about this proposed regislation. It is the manner and occasion in which it is offered, as well as the principle involved in its acceptance, against which I raise my voke and enter my earnest protest. I am not here defending polygamy or apologizing for any who may be living a polygamous association.

a polygamous association.
As I view the principle involved in his proceeding, we may well pause be fore writing such legislation upon our statute books. Mr. Chairman, let us examine, in a few words, the exact question presented. The Federal goverament has united with the States and Perritories in establishing experiment stations and colleges in which agriculture and the industrial and mechanical ranches of education are taught. Annual appropriations are made by the general government, and the States and or es assume control of these insitutions and appropriate liberally of State revenues for their maintenance It is well known to all that the Federal appropriations have constituted but a small part of the entire amount expended in building up these splendid inutions of learning.

In the State of Utah the legislature has been appealed to in behalf of the Agricultural College, and the appeals have never been in vain. As a result of the generous policy of the State valuable lands have been acquired, commoious, costly, and magnificent buildings have been erected, and an institution d karning has been operated which ias brought honor and giory State and credit to those into whose faithful guardianship its destiny was

The proposition now is to depart from the policy of the past, to place in the hands of Federal officials inquisitorial and arbitrary powers, which are to be exercised in the control and manage. ment of the Agricultural College of What right has the Federal government to say who shall be teach. es and employes in any agricultural flege? Is this the entering wedge to onal control over our agricultural colleges? I deny the right of Con-gress to prescribe the qualifications of ose who shall be connected with the agricultural college of any State. It would be unworthy of the government attempt such a control.

irman, the proposition is abord. Think of the Federal government nosing 'and "probing" around in all he States and Territories to ascertain who are the "trustees," "officers," structors," and "employes" in all the agricultural colleges. How the dignity the United States and the majesty law will be upheld and vindicated conferring upon the secretary of griculture judicial powers to find out he domestic virtues and vices of the mploye who hoes beets upon the farm woos the lacteal fluid from the neek-eyed cow complacently chewing

er cod in the college barnyard. The proposed amendment provides 'the secretary of agriculture iall be satisfied" that no "trustee, instructor, or employe is eneaged in the practice of polygamy or olygamous relations." How is he to corive this satisfaction? Who is to atisfy lam? Is he to be the judge and my? Are all the officials of the colbe presumed innocent until guilty beyond a reasonable Are they to be tried if accused; by whom and under what es of evidence?

Are persons to be deprived of properviz.; the emoluments of the the right to employment, without process of law or a fair and im-dial hearing, after due notice of the arges against them and an opportunmeet such charges? Mr an, the absurdity and, indeed, the conglulacs of this proposition become

apparent as it is analyzed. ut who single out Utah? It is Utah tomorrow some other State may one under zuspicion. is proposed now to limit the inquiry

persons engaged in the practice of ygamy or polygamous associations." frow the catalogue of crimes may nlarged; the proscription may exend to those who are guilty of adul-ity, or any fciony. And, after a while, it bigotry and intolerance shall pre-"socialists" and Christian entists may be placed upon the list, id, then, why may not persons who opposed to trusts and criminal binations of wealth be excluded un the agricultural colleges? Mr. Chairman, illustrations might be plied indefinitely, if I had the time

rinclination, to demonstrate how per-licious this amendment is. It will orm a precedent which will be dangeras and unwholesome. If this proposin could be isolated, so to speak, holly disconnected from every other sestion and consideration, then a difnt maiter would be presented. again repeat, there is nothing before wairant such legislation,

overnor of Utah and the good ti at commonwealth. They e demanding this proposed. The people of Utah are an as, law-abiding, patriotic peofelligence, education, industry, elements which go to up a sterling, rugged, progress cople they will bear comparison with onwealths, and they measup to the full stature of American

Landis, Mr. Chairman, there is othing gratulious about this at all; and in offerus the amendment I do of intend to reflect in any way upon a panta of Utah. I would say in this anection that less than a year ago I

The dispatches gave but a meagre ac- | was a member of a special committee in investigating the credentials presented by the then member-elect from the State of Utah. I was furnished with the information at that time that the president of the institution located at Logan, Utah, was a polygamist and was living, in defiance of the law, with three wives; that one of his professors was a polygamist living in open and notorious polygamy with two that the leading trustee was a polygamist living in open and notorious polygamy with seven wives, who had blessed him within the neighborhood of

thirty-nine children. I have never received any information or any intimation of any kind from anybody living in Utah which has led me to change my opinion as to the truth of these statements. As a matter of fact, the statements were pub-lished in the Salt Lake Tribune, one of the leading papers of Salt Lake City. The editor of that paper challenged the official organ of the Church to deny the statements then made, and, in so far as my information goes, the official organ of the Church never entered such a denial. In fact, I was given to understand that one of the individuals named-either a professor or a trusteethus charged, soon after the charge was made, resigned his position in connection with the institution, but I have been also informed that he has since taken up again his relations with the institution.

These charges, Mr. Chairman, have been made time and time again. It is no affront to the people of Utan. It remains to be seen whether the facts as stated are true or otherwise. If they are false, it is due to the good people of Utah that the world shall know that the charges are without founda-tion. If, on the other hand, the charges are true, then it is due to the people of the entire country that not a single solitary dollar shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States for the maintenance of that institution. I leave the proposed amendment in the hands of the committee. The amendment introduced by Mr.

Landis was this, to be added to the appropriation bill for agricultural colleges: "Provided, That no part of the appropriation shall be available for the agri-cultural college of Utah until the secretary of agriculture shall be satisfied, and shall so certify to the secretary of the treasury, that no trustee, officer, instructor, or employe of said college is engaged in the practice of polygamy or polygamous relations."

After the foregoing remarks there ensued a debate on points of order in which several members took part and Mr. King introduced the annexed

amendment: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the agricultural college of Utah or any other State or Territory until the Secretary of Agriculture shall be satisfied and shall so certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that no trustee, officer, in-structor, or employe of said college is engaged in the practice of polygamy or polygamous relations or is guilty of adultery or fornication.

Mr. King said: Mr. King. Mr. Chairman, I want to make a confession that I do not expect nor do I desire the amendment just offered to be adopted. It has not been my desire that any of the amendments which I have suggested prevail. I tendered them for the purpose of accentuating the folly and absurdity of the proposition offered by my friend from Indiana, and thereby, if possible, call-ing the attention of members to the mistake which, in my opinion, was being made.

I am opposed to any interposition by Congress in the matter of the control of our agricultural colleges. If we adopt the precedent of having investigations instituted to ascertain the marital relations of employes in the agricultural colleges, why not widen the circle and pass upon their moral qualifications? If the government is to inquire into their polygamous relations, why not ascertain whether they are living in adulterous association? Mr. Chrirman, these colleges are for

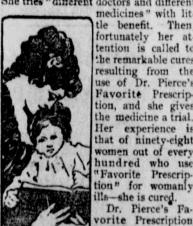
the children of the various States and Territories. They are controlled by the people therein. It is un-American, un-Christian and an indefensibly paternalistic for Congress to obtrude itself into these institutions of learning and say who shall be the employes or trustees therein.

I am not here to defend polygamy; nor would my constituents desire me to do so. Mr. Chairman, this specter of polygamy which is periodically paradbefore the people of the United States need not frighten anyone.

As an institution among the people of the dominant Church in the State of Utah, it is not only doomed, but it is dead. Long before the death of the century so reverently laid to rest but a few short days ago the hand of death was laid upon it. In good faith the "Mormon" people accepted the judg-ment of the people of this great nation upon this question. My friend speaks of the sentiment against the people of Utah because of the belief that this system is not abandoned. If there is

# Baby's Birth.

How many a woman dates a life of chronic invalidism from baby's birth. She tries "different doctors and different medicines" with lit



fortunately her at tention is called to the remarkable cures resulting from the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and she gives the medicine a trial, Her experience is that of ninety-eight women out of every hundred who use Favorite Prescription" for womanly

ills-she is cured. Dr. Pierce's vorite Prescription is peculiarly a mother's medicine Its use before maternity makes the baby's advent praca crusade should be inaugurated against polygamy, let him bring forth

tically painless. gives the mother strength to nurse her child. It cures diseases peculiar to women and cures them permanently.

There is no alcohol, opium, cocaine or any other narcotic in "Favorite Prescription." It is purely a vegetable preparation and cannot disagree with the weakest constitution.

Mrs. Emerson Allen, of Dorset, Ontario Co., Ont., writes: "I can truly say that I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the best I have ever used. I was in very poor health for a long time, dating from the birth of my little girl. I tried different doctors and different medicines. I derived very much more benefit from your medicines than from any other I have ever used. I took four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and three bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I always keep the 'Pellets' in the house."

of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, cold, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in any tendency. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper bound, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### IT IS NOW UP When the accompanied by mucous patches in the mouth, erup-Hair Falls tions on the skin, sore throat, copper TO THE WESTERN colored splotches, swollen glands, aching muscles and bones, the disease is making

for this specific poison. It cures the

in my shoulders and arms. My condition could have been no worse; only those afflicted as I was can understand my sufferings. I had about jost all hope of ever being we'll again when I decided to try S. S. S. but must confess I had little faith left in any medicine. After taking the third bottle I noticed a change in my condition. This was truly encouraging, and I determined to give S. S. S. a thorough trial. From that time on the improve-

soon free from all signs of the disorder; I have been strong and healthy ever since.

L. W. SMITH, Lock Box 611, Noblesville, Ind.

mercury, potash or other mineral poison.

it contains valuable information about

this disease, with full directions for self treatment. We charge nothing for medi-

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

such a feeling of resentment toward

them it is unjust to the people of Utah. Mr. Chairman, on the 24th day of

July, 1847, a band of pioneers looked out upon the Dead Sea of the inter-

mountain region. They were descend-

ants of Revolutionary sires and Pilgrim fathers. They were seeking a land for

heir coreligionists-a land where they

might have peace and rest. And then the exodus from the Mississippi valley continued to this "promised land," Of their sufferings and sorrows, of their

tears and woes, I need say but little.

They speak more eloquently than my feeble voice. The wild and trackless

plains were reddened by their bleeding

feet, and the inhospitable deserts and

frowning mountains welcomed them to

Invincible in their determination,

heroic in their bearing, they met trial

and peril and starvation and death.

But they knew not fear or defeat and laid the foundations of a splendid commonwealth. They laid unyielding

hands upon the dry and sterile lands and compelled frowning nature to smile

and unfruitful deserts to surrender

rich benefactions. And they were Americans and loved the flag of their

country. They unfolded our nation's banner upon the mountain heights of an unconquered and unceded land.

Admission into the Union was sought not once, but time and time again.

From the growing east thousands found their way to this new land and con-tributed their full portion to the grow-

ing State. The mountain streams were turned upon the parched land, the sys-

lished and given to the world, indus-

tries were developed, the mountain

fastnesses were struck by the strong

arm of the rugged and fearless miner

and there leaped forth the stream of

mineral wealth that enriched not only the people of Utah, but all classes

within our nation's border; cities were

founded, school houses builded, and a

Mr. Chairman, it is a people who

have done all these things and more

who are now assailed. They are a part

of this nation; they are bone of its

bone and blood of its blood. For its

advancement and glory they would esteem as naught the greatest sacrifice.

This government is by them regarded as God's patrimony to His children, the legacy of His love, the imperisable

crown upon liberty's brow that will

shine with ineffable splendor until the

The people of my faith-of the domi-nant Church in Utah-do not desire

isolation. They want to stand side by

side with the loyal, patriotic citizens of

our land, mesting with courage the

problems of the hour, the dangers of

the years, and the full responsibilities

of the most glorious citizenship the

differences and domestic infelicities. But the years bring a better under-

standing; peace is in our midst; fra-ternal affection binds us together, and

with confidence in the future the peo-

I beg of my friends not to look ask-

ance upon us, not to constantly point to Utah as something different from the

rest of the Union. In this request I speak for all classes of this fair young

State. Cannot my Republican friends

commit to the hands of the Republi-

Do not affront the Republican Gover-nor of Utah and the Republican board

In the adoption of my friend's amend-

ment there is an implied condemnation

of the Governor of my State, and this I resent. I desire to testify to the high

character and standing of Governor Heber M. Wells. No more patriotic man

can be found within the Republican

party. He loves his State, and her

him. The persons named by him

high in the esteem of all classes.

welfare and good name are dear to

manage the Agricultural College stand

Non-"Mormons" as well as "Mor-

mons" were appointed upon the board.

They have given loyal service to the institution. They have lovingly watch-

ed its growth and increasing power for

good, and today the Agricultural Col-

lege of Utah ranks with any similar institution in the Union. Is it fair or

just to now assail this institution and

to attack the earnest, faithful officials

whose labors have contributed in such

a remarkable degree to the perfection of this important educational institu-

people of Utah, to single them out, and

and undesired notoriety?

If my friend from Indiana feels that

a proper measure dealing broadly with

the entire subject as a separate and

complete proposition, and I promise him that if no rights of the sovereign States are invaded the gentleman from

Utah and the people of Utah will offer

no opposition and will support such legislation as will satisfy the consci-

ence and judgment of the honest, patriotic people of the United States.

and finally the amendment offered by Mr. Landis was also rejected.

Mr. King's amendment was rejected

All drugists guarantee every bottle

of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and

make them the subjects of undeserved

And is it right to affront the

which has control of the college

of Utah-"Mormon" and Gentile-

We have had and still have our local

oming of the "perfect day.

world has ever seen.

hail the coming day.

institution of learning?

mighty State erected.

cold and unmarked graves.

cal advice : cure yourself at home.

Send for our free book on Blood Poison;

is the only purely vege-table blood purifier known. \$1,000 is offered for proof that it contains a particle of

rapid headway, and far worse symptoms will follow unless the blood is promptly and effectually cleansed of this More Railroad Combination Ruviolent destructive poison. S. S. S. is the only safe and infallible cure for this disease, the only antidote mors Current in New York.

worst cases thoroughly and permanently. My Condition Could In the fall of 1897
In the

To Operate in Connection With the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Hailroad.

R. I., D. & R. G. AND R. G. W.

New York, Feb. 7.—The Tribune says: More railway combination rumors are current here. One is that the Rock Island, Denver & Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western are to be consolidated in connection with Senator Clark's Salt Lake and Los Angeles line. Not long ago a story of the consolidation of the Rock Island with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, was started, but it received little credence. It has just been reported that negotiations have been resumed for consolidating the Iowa Central and the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroads. This rumor is a revival of an old report. Other rumors revived are that the Illinois Central and the Rock Island are both seeking to gain control of the Minneapolis and St. Louis and Iowa Central roads. The immediate prospect of a combination of the Lackawanna and Wabash railroads is also reported. The rumor was caused by the present activity of Wabash se-The Vanderbilts, as well as the First National bank interests, are large holders of Lackawanna stock. The Wabash would be a convenient outlet to Chicago for the Lackawanna, whose present western terminus is Buffalo.

#### PENNSYLVANIA IN IT. Ocean to Ocean Deal With Union Pa-

cific Said to Have Been Made.

New York, Feb. 7 .- A special to the Times from Philadelphia says: Persistent rumors which could not be confirmed, find credence in railroad and financial circles, are to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad company has entered a trans-continental deal which insures it traffic from ocean to ocean. It is said to have made a compact with the Union Pacific, which recently acquired the Southern Pacific The deal is said in those quarters to include both the Atchison and Southern Pacific railway systems, One Pennsylvania railroad official:

"I do not believe that the rumors of negotiations for the Atchison and Southern Pacific systems are the proper explanation, but the Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific are pretty close and an ocean to ocean deal might easily be arranged. The rumors of the Pennsylvania-Union Pacific deal may have some real foundation in fact. If they are true, I am inclined to think the Atchison and South Pacific railway sys-tems may be included."

DINED AND WINED. S. W. Eccles Feted at the Alta Club Last Night by His Friends.

As the time for the departure of S. W. Eccles for New York draws near he is being inundated with letters and tele grams of congratulation from all over the country with the result that his secretary has been working till ten clock at night for the past few evenings answering the stack of correspondence. The congratulatory missives are varied to a degree, and come from railroad magnates, employes of the Short Line and private citizens in quantities and tone that denote that all classes are sorry to see the traffic manager of the Short Line pack up and pull out for the East.

' As an expression of the good will and esteem in which Mr. Eccles is held by prominent citizens of Salt Lake a or more of his friends gathered in the gold dining room at the Alta club last night at 7:30 to ultimately adjourn after the clock had recorded midnight. The dinner in honor of the retiring traffic manager was entirely of an informal character with attendant informal speeches and a good time generally. The menu which was discussed on the oc-

casion was as follows: Tartines de foie gras. Manhattans, Blue Points. Consomme de Volaille. Salted Almonds, Amontillade.

Fillet of Bass Joinville, Potatoes Rouennaise. Haut Sauterne. Fried Sweet Potatoes

Green Peas in Cases. Lalla Rookh Punch. Watercress. Mumm's, Breaded Mauviette on Toast. Brussels Sprouts.

Asparagus Tip Salad. Strawberry Ice Cream. Assorted Cake. Toasted Crakers. Imported Cheese, Apricotine. Cigars.

Covers were laid for the following: George Y. Wallace, F. J. Kiesel, A. Hanauer, W. S. McCornick, T. R. Jones, T. G. Webber, S. H. Love, C. A. Quigley, George Odell, H. M. Dinwoodey, F. Bauer, J. A. Cunningham, N. F. Bauer, J. A. Cunningham, N. W. Clayton, F. P. Gridley, S. H. Fields, W. M. Bradley, J. E. Clinton, James Anderson, C. K. McCornick, Dr. S. H. Pinkerton, A. Raht, G. G. Wright, J. Dunn, W. H. Bancroft, E. E. Calvin, D. E. Burley, F. W. Hills, J. A. Reeves, J. H. Young, Judge C. C. Goodwin, P. J. H. Young, Judge C. C. Goo L. Williams and S. W. Eccles.

The following editorial in the Butte Intermountain speaks volumes for the esteem with which Mr. Eccles is re-

The news that Silas W. Eccles has resigned the position of general traffic manager of the Oregon Short Line is of much local interest, inasmuch as the Short Line is one of the main arteries of Butte, and the policy of the road with regard to traffic matters has been shaped almost entirely by Mr. Eccles. In that very important position, he proved himself to be a railroad manager of rare ability and there are few men in the country who stand higher in the railroad field. Mr. Eccles has been a frequent visitor to Butte and has a host of friends here, who, while regret-ting to learn that he has severed his connection with the Short Line will find some pleasure in the fact that he only does so to accept a similar position with the smelter trust which pays \$20,-600 a year. All who are familiar with the work done in the reorganization of the Short Line and the subsequent development of that system will that the smelter people got a bargain. Aside from his ability, Mr. Eccles is a prince among men, and his departure for New York means another contribu-

tion by the west to the east,
But Mr. Eccles' interests and affect tions are bound up inseparably with the future of the west, and his faith in that is unlimited. He is, perhaps, the largest individual land owner in the State of Idaho, and has been a potent factor in the development of that State. His removal to the East will not mark | also announced, is in hand to make the | quet of the Eagles.

### FREE TO THE RUPTURED

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Wells Known Author ity, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Dr. W. S. Rice, 826 W. Main St. Adams, N. Y., will send free to anyone who is ruptured or knows of any person ruptured, whether a man, woman of



MR. R. W. YOUREX. child, a free trial of his famous home cure. It is a marvelous method, curing trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free trial will be sent without any cost to you whatever, R. W. Yourex, a well known commercial traveler, was ruptured ten years, tried every truss of the market, partly made up his mind to undergo the danger of an operation, when by the greatest of good luck, he tried the Dr. Rice method. He is now

Mr. Yourex says: "I tried Dr. Rice's method and it cured me. I did not lose a day on the road. Hundreds of mer-chants and friends in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa know the won derful fact that this remarkable method cured me and I certainly feel thank ful enough to tell other ruptured people how they may profit by my experience Mr. Yourex lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at 32216 First avenue.

Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this meth-od that cures without pain, danger operation or an hour's loss of time. Begin now and in a short time you will never know you had been ruptured Write today sure.

the end of his efforts for the West, and he will take with him to his new home the best wishes of hundreds of friends and admirers in Utah, Idaho and Mon-

THAT BIG MONOPOLY. Central Pacific No Longer to Be Ex-

clusive Carrier for the Army. A special to the New York Herald from Washington says:

Several million dollars have been placed to the credit of the Central Pa-cific railroad as a result of the action of the war department in givin trol of all army transportation fro Ogden, Utah, to San Francisco, Co without competition.

This monopoly has been brought t an end by the decision of Secretary Root, upon the recommendation of Quartermaster General Ludington and the secretary of the treasury, and hereafter all the transcontinental railroads will be allowed to enter into com petition for the transportation of troops and supplies to and from San Fran-

The monopoly enjoyed by the Central Pacific was recognized and fostered by the war department, notwithstanding the vigorous objections made by cometing railroads. which pointed willingness to transport government troops and supplies at than the regular tariff applied by the Central Pacific.

Secretary Root's action in permitting the Central Pacific to enjoy this privilege arose from the discovery by ecretary of war of a circular requiring the use of bond aided roads in the transportation of government supplies This discovery occurred after the department had entered into a contract with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, which it became necessary to revoke, though it was highly favor able to the government.

Paul Morton, vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road had a stormy interview with Secretary Root upon the revocation of the con tract, and Mr. Root, under date of Jan uary 18, wrote a letter to the secretary of the treasury asking for his view regarding the use of bond aided railroads, in which he said: 'It seems clear to me that the prac

tice of treating transportation over the bond aided roads as if it cost the gov ernment nothing ought not to be con-tinued. On the other hand, there is undoubtedly some advantage to government in keeping so large a debt or as the Central Pacific in solvent condition and helping it pay its debts

Mr. Gage replied that he considered the debt of the Central Pacific well secured. and he saw no reason for the war de partment not awarding contracts freight, etc., to lines in competition with that road. He believed, however, that, other things being equal, it would be to the advantage of the government to patronize the Central Pacific The Central Pacific now owes the government \$44,000,000.

More Bonds For Santa Fe.

New York, Feb. 7.-The Herald says: No action has been taken on the question of a dividend on the common stock by the board of directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and is not expected, as it is pretty well derstood that this will be deferred until the June meeting of the company.

After the meeting it was stated that only routine business had been transacted but it was ascertained from a reliable source that among these routine matters was the authorization by the directors of a further issue of \$5, 000,000 general mortgage 4 per cent bonds. For what purpose those bonds are to be issued could not be ascertained as no direct statement concern-

ing them was obtainable. Under the terms of the general mortgage of the Atchison road general mortgage bonds can only be issued at the rate of \$3,000,000 in any one year for new construction and betterments and additional rolling stock, of which not more than \$750,000 shall be for extensions and under the original re-organization plan \$30,000,000 of bonds were

reserved for these purposes.
For just what the new \$5,000,000 of bonds will be issued, is unknown, but it is not believed to be for construction, betterments of rolling stock, for an issue for that purpose is limited to \$3,-000,000 annually,

Report of the Reading.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.-The board of directors of the Reading company to-day set aside as required by the terms of the general mortgage sinking fund of five cents per ton on 7,327,419 tons of coal mined by the coal and iron comduring the year 1900, amounting 0 \$336,370.

The directors also declared a dividend of two per cent upon \$28,000,000 of the first preferred stock of the company, an increase over last year of one half per cent. The two per cent divi-dend will amount to \$360,000.

The earnings of the three companies for the last six months of the year 1900, were announced as sufficient to make these payments and to add \$222,255 to the surplus funds of the three com-panies, which aggregated on December 31, 1900, \$2,101,018. The money, it was

## Some Other Telephone Facts and Figures.

A telephone advertisement appears in the daily papers which contains certain statements that it is only right should be contradicted. Competition in telephone business has been, is and always will be, an additional expense to the users of telephones. The public does not benefit by it.

This company has not circulated a petition asking for the new company to be required to bury its wires, but for the past three years it has been constructing conduits and laying cables and arranging to go entirely underground in the business portion of the city. The advertisement referred to states in relation to this company that: "It is not now doing any underground work, and has done none for many months," while in fact the work on the conduit was continued until late in December and stopped only when the weather became too cold for cement work, and it is today and was yesterday drawing cables into the conduit, and within the week has put 6,446 linear feet of cable, containing 1,719,424 feet of wire underground, and it has underground today a total of 657 miles of wire in this city. The conduit in the business district will be completed in 1901, and just as soon as cables can be laid and connected with subscribers all of the poles and wires belonging to the company will be removed from the streets.

To ask the city council of Sait Lake City to grant an over-head franchise

To ask the city council of Salt Lake City to grant an over-head franchise to a new company is simply absurd—nowhere in the world, in a city of this size, is such a thing permissible today; all new franchises are granted for UNDERGROUND work.

If certain railroads, to reach desirable station locations, were running

If certain railroads, to reach desirable station locations, were running their tracks underground, would it be wise or honest towards the citizens of this city for the council to grant another railroad company the right to build its tracks on the surface to reach the same location?

The World Almanac says: "The following are the latest statistics made public by the American Bell Telephone company, which practically monopolizes the telephone business of the United States: Exchanges, 1,239; telephones in use, 632,946." This company has no way of knowing whether or not there are 1,500 independent telephone exchanges in existence as stated in not there are 1,500 independent telephone exchanges in existence as stated in the advertisement, but it looks doubtful from the World statement. There are many more opposition telephone companies abandoning the field than there are new ones starting. The promoter has discovered that it costs

more money to maintain a telephone plant than the original cost of installing it. The scheme has been, and is, to install plants, making money out of the installation, and in a few years let the stockholders and subscribers find out for themselves what the Bell people learned years ago; that it costs more money to maintain an up-to-date telephone plant than it does to install one. This company had an opposition telephone company start in Great Falls, Mont, and after operating a few months the stockholders admitted that it cost so much more to operate and maintain a plant than the promoter led them to believe, that of their own accord they asked this company to take the plant off their hands at 33 1-3 per cent of its cost.

Judge Cooley, in an article in the North American Beview, says:

"Scheming men make periodical attacks upon existing corporations, and with a popular cry for a watchword they can always enlist local interest in their favor. If they can succeed in obtaining a rival franchise, the consequent history is as follows: "a war on rates for a season, and then the sale of one franchise to the other."

The late Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, in vetoing a public service corporation bill, said: "Temporarily it may cheapen prices. Indeed it must do so, or promise to do so, but the history of such competition demonstrates to us the fact that it

public that suffers." This company is a part of Salt Lake City, and 40 per cent of its stock is owned by citizens. In late years it has built a large system of toll lines and added numerous exchanges, having increased its issued capital stock from \$500,000.00 to \$1.200,000.00, and sold it at par for this purpose. Its stock pays a dividend of 6 per cent per annum. It has erected one of the best fire-proof buildings in the city on its own land; is laying its conduits underground, and can in no wise abandon the work. Should a new company come here and be permitted to build cheap overhead construction, rent a room for temporary central office, what is to keep it from folding its tents and leaving when the people realize the fact that a dual system of telephones does not pay them? On the other hand, this company cannot go away; its property is in real establishment. tate and building and underground conduits, and for more than twenty years it has paid taxes to this city.

One thing is certain, the old company will continue to operate here and in the surrounding cities despite every effort that can be made. The maintenance of a new telephone company simply will compel subscribers who require telephone service to go to the extra expense of another telephone, and all the annoyance and trouble of having two instruments in their places of business or residences. Other cities that have suffered from this are sick and tired of K, and universally denounce the service.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL."

Special attention is called to the comparison below. The first column shows the number of subscribers of the BELL COMPANIES in the respective cities as given in the advertisement of the "new" Telephone company, and the second column shows the ACTUAL number as given by the presidents of the several companies operating in the cities named, by telegraph:

١		s given by			
ł	"New	Tel. Co."	by Pres.	of Cos.	statem
ı	Keokuk, Ia	. 20	378	********	3!
Į	Indianola, Iowa		70		
ı	Cedar Rapids, Ia		466	*******	1
1	Des Moines, Ia		1,214	*******	71
ı	Elkhart, Ind		414	*******	excited 1
ı	Ft. Wayne, Ind		981	*******	93
I	Lafayette, Ind			*******	3
1	Madison, Ind		160	*******	1
ı	Cairo, Ill	43.90		*******	
l	Chillicothe, O				2
l	Ft. Scott, Kas	. 50,	200	*******	1
I	Downgiae, Mich	. 7	9	SYLESPERSE	******
ı	Grand Rapids, Mich	1,000	4,024	*******	3,0:
I	Hudson, Wis	none	399	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1!
I	Winona, Wis	200	757	*******	51
I	Madison, Wis	. 200	**** 300		10
ı	Muskegan, Mich.,,	94	***** 578	*******	
I	The other cities named in the a	advertisemen	t are not	yet hear	d from:
ı	111 1 111 111 111 - 1	I laten			

report from them will be published later.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

above named payments. The Reading companies have no floating indebted-

To Tap the Mines.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 7.-The building of one or more railroads through the Boundary Creek mining district of British Columbia during the coming summer seems to be assured. Four applications have been made to the Dominion government for charters over routes passing through or terminating at Grand Forks. Three requests are made for charters to build east from the coast up Fraser river, through Hope international Pass and along boundary to Grand Forks, One of these applicants is the Canadian Iwo projects have Republic for their objective point and two others propose building from Grand Forks up to the north fork of the Kettle river.

SPIKE AND RAIL. S. W. Eccles leaves for New York on

Sunday evening. W. E. Coman returned from Portland this morning with his wife and family. General Superintendent E. E. Calvin has returned form an inspection trip in

E. Drake, traveling passenger agent the Rock Island, went up to Boise this morning.

Will H. Lownsbery of the Chicago Great Western, and J. O. Reber, con-tracting agent of the Missouri Pacific,

went north this morning. Denver & Rio Grande stock has advanced four points on the strength of the reported consolidation with the

Rock Island and Rio Grande Western. Robert Lewis, who at one time was connected with the auditor's office for the Oregon Short Line, was married in Salt Lake today to Miss Louise Schu

Chairmen of all the passenger associations in the United States yesterday held a meeting in Chicago for the purpose of organizing from their membership a protective association for the prevention of frauds of all kinds upon the passenger departments of railroads. The efforts of the asso-ciation will be directed especially against the questionable methods employed by some ticket brokers.

Danger of Colds and La Grippe.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneu-monia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these disease have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous ma'ady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to

#### VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Lace Valentines in graceful and artistic designs. Cards, Card Mounts and elegant novelties, new and up-to-date. Comics in great variety. CANNON BOOK STORE.

(Deseret News, Props. 11 and 13 Main St.

EXCURSION TO OGDEN via

Rio Grande Western Rallway. On Sunday next, on special train at 2:00 p. m., round trip rate of \$1.00, will apply via R. G. W. only. Return spe-cial train leaves Ogden after the Ban-

"The Card Table and the Dance," Where is the Harm," This (Thursday) night, in First Methodist Church by Cordner.

You can help anyone whom you find suffering from inflamed throat; laryngeal trouble, bronchitis, coughs, colds, etc., by advising the use of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP; the great remedy for coughs and colds. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Scrofula the Cause.

Eczema, catarrh, hip disease, white swelling, and even consumption have their origin in scrofulous conditions. With the slightest taint of scrofula in the blood, there is no safety. The remedy for this disease in all its forms is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which goes to the root of the trouble and expels all impurities and disease germs from the

The best family cathartic is Hood's

When pain or irritation exists on any part of the body the application of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT will give prompt relief. Price 25 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.



Crown & Bridge Work a Specialty.

As a laxative mild for an adult or child, Sure, easy and safe for the ill, With promptness of action that gives satisfaction, Those Ripans Tabules fill the

10 For 5 Cents At Drug Stores. 

> Plenty of Coal **Quick Delivery** Courteous Teamsters And 2000

Anything Else? Bamberger, 161 Main.

J. S. Critchlow, Mgr.